MY OWN SHALL COME.

w my hose, I make delays, or what avails this eager poor? and amid the sternal ways, and what is mine shall know m

, awake, by night or day, friends I seek are seeking me; and can drive my bark astray, change the tide of destiny.

matter if I stand alone?
It with joy the coming years;
art shall reap where it has sown,
gather up its fruits and tears.

waters know their own and draw as brook that springs on yonder height lows the good with equal law ato the soul of pure delight.

The flower nodding in the wind in ready plighted to the bee; and, maiden, why that look unkind? For lo I thy lover seeketh thee.

The stars come nightly to the sky, The tidal wave unto the sea; for time, nor space, nor deep, nor high, Om keep my own away from me. — Christian Nation.

AGRIOGATOS.

OLIVE HARPER.

For about three years before the dent of King Otho of Greece ad by the name of Agriogatos, which les the wildcat, kept all Southern rece in a state of terror. He had but dful of followers, but

were all redoubtable "pelicaries," as they called, and the very ht of one of them was body who happened to and himself in his pres-

This leader was a young nen not over twentyfour years old, of an almost supernatural beauty; over six feet tall and of

sed in deathless marble all over that and by hands long since dust. His face ble, and every feature as regin outline as those of the beau aful statues in the Acropolis, with in the mind of the loveliest roman. His eyes were large and lark and full of fire. His mustache was of a bright golden color, as was his waving hair, which he were so long that hung in loose curls below his waist. ne of his country, wearing a dark gold leggings of the same, stiff oldery, and an immacuite linen fustanelle or short shirt, ch was as full as it could be made. About his waist he wore a scarlet silk seh, and this in front was stuck full of and knives, all richly inlaid with silk' tassel. This peculiar and pic-

He became a terror to all the country. No one felt safe, and how many English travelers he captured, and held for ransom or killed, the history of modern Greece can tell. He never harmed a Frenchman or American, but all others he fell upon and captured without distinction. He was only cruel to priests and judges, who could expect no mercy from him. The tales of the cruelties practiced upon the priests would be too horrible for recital. About two years after his life as a brigand had begun fate threw into his hands the very judge who had condemned him, and, as was after-ward proven at his final trial and condemnation to death, he had said:

"This is the hand which signed the order for my arrest." And he cut the judge's hand off. Then he said: "This is the tongue which gave the order," and he cut the judge's tongue out. Then said, "And this is the head that conceived it," and he cut the unfor tunate judge's head off, and it seemed he could hardly get enough of satisfaction out of the agony of the quivering corpse. Every civil officer who ever fell into his hands suffered almost as horrible a fate.

Naupli was then, and probably is still, a fortified city, with a thick wall all around it, and it is, or was, patrolled all night by men who give the watchword as

of old, and yet, in spite of drawbridge and gates, Agriogatos often appeared there, and levied his tribute, or wreaked his vengeance, and was gone before an alarm could be given.

He robbed and killed with his handful

of men all the way from Argos to Athens, and even further; and though he did much evil after the manner of men of his class, he did much good. He gave to the poor what he took from the rich; he buried the dead and gave marriage portions to the poor young sirls; he gave to tions to the poor young girls; he gave to the sick and to churches, though never to priests, and, in short, made himself very popular with those whom he did not rob. Whenever he captured a party not rob. Whenever he captured a party who had women among them he treated the women with profound respect and sent them safely with a guard to the nearest village. How many times soldiers were sent out to take him is not known, but those who went seldom came back alive, though once in a while he would let one man go back to tell the fate of the rest.

At last, through treachery, he was captured and taken in chains to Naupli; and after his trial, at which his lawyer. Michalopolis, brother to the Greek con-sul of that name, had spoken for three days and nights, he was condemned to death, and placed in a prison about a mile from that city. This prison is in the middle of the sea, and has an iron

The state of the s

were scouring the country in all directions for him.

Among these soldiers one had more sense than the rest, and he led his men quickly to the little village of Argos where lived a woman whom Agriogatos loved, and they silently surrounded this house and waited. At about two o'clock the young brigand reached there, and as he jumped from the carriage he was surrounded in an instant by an overpowering number, and he was then tied and bound from head to foot, just as he was, in women's clothes, and taken back to Palimethe, where he was kept bound until the officers could arrange for his immediate execution.

until the officers could arrange for his immediate execution.

His feminine disguise was stripped from him and he was again chained with heavy balls on feet and hands, besides which his arms were tied behind him and he bound so that he could not move, and in this condition he was kept until the order for his instant execution could be obtained. He said but little, and with his eyes flaming watched his chance, but fear made his captors take a hundred precautions, besides which four men, armed with guns, stood over him constantly. At last the order came and he was taken to the place of public execution, which was about a mile from Palimethe, by the mills of Psathos.

In Greece the executioners are people despiced and abborred for their vills on.

tion, which was about a mile from Palimethe, by the mills of Pasthos.

In Greece the executioners are people despised and abhorred for their vile occupation, and they are always criminals who have been given a choice between death and the position of public executioner. They are as much prisoners as any others confined in the prison, for public hatred of them is so great that their life is not safe outside of there except when in official function. The law also is so very strict that they can have no outside add in the exercise of those functions, except a guard of soldiers, who, however, cannot touch the prisoner.

As soon as the order had come and they had taken Agriogatos bodily, like a bale of goods, and carried him to the place of execution, the young man began to devise means of escape, but none of his followers were in sight—nothing but a gaping multitude of men, women and young students from the Academy of Naupli. A guard of soldiers surrounded him and three executioners were there to carry out his sentence, for it

there to carry out his sentence, for it was rightly feared that one would not be enough. When they read his death-warrant and asked him if he had anything

to say, he replied:

"Yes; I have this to say: I will not die upon the scaffold, and I only ask to die in fair fight. I will guarantee to feed the entire army of Greece for three years if you will leave my right hand untied and let me fight with as many men as you wish to bring against me, until I die. I do not ask liberty, but only to die as becomes a brave man. This treasure that I offer you can never have in any other way, but I will willingly give it to you for the use of my right hand only."

But they were too much afraid of him. Too many stories of his superhuman strength and agility were current and authentic to permit of this, badly as the treasury might need funds, and besides it was barely possible that he had friends in disguise among the crowd, and he was promptly refused. Then he said:

"I call upon you, oh Greeks, you, who have known me since my childhood; who knew my little sister's wrongs; my mother's anguish—could I, dare I, let my sister live with a chance of bringing a creature of the viper's blood into the world to seal our shame? Did I not do right by my little sister in the sight of God and the Holy Virgin? You all know how I loved her; how I toiled for her; yet she was ravished from me, from her mother, from her promised husband. Why was I condemned to outlawry? Because the man who did this wrong had the power to do so, and he was afraid of me. I ask nothing now but an honorable death, for, God knows, life has no charms for me."

For answer to this were louder noise upon the drums, low murmurs among

For answer to this were louder noise upon the drums, low murmurs among the men around the guard, and sobs and cries among the women, who were for the most part in mourning garb, and the executioners pressed about him to drag him toward the guilliotine (or karman-yola.) He saw that his prayer was to remain unanswered and braced himself to bear himself as became a man of courage, and he also watched his chance to defend himself.

The guard of soldiers pressed closer.

defend himself.

The guard of soldiers pressed closer, and stood with bayonets pointed at him in a perfect circle. The three executioners tried to seize him, but quick as thought he bent and caught one of them by the throat with his strong, white teeth, and when they tore him loose the man fell fainting and with jets of blood pouring from the horrible wound.

The remaining two then attacked him, but he seized one by the left shoulder in those terrible white teeth and crushed

see him without admiring him as type of a warlike race. He was not a robber nor had he been brought for one, but when he was twenty-one event happened which changed the

her and a sister only fourteen id, a maiden as fair as he was as. One day while he was absent sister was stolen away and mitted to return a broken

drag him to the scaffold, but with his bound feet and those terrible teeth he still fought, until the executioner began to use the hnife, and Agricgates begged to be turned over on his face that he might not die of wounds in his back. Eleven times that hnife was plunged to the hilt is the powerful shoulders, outting off looks of the long golden hair each time. Women screamed and fainted, men greened and clenched their hands until the blood came, and the soldiers grew sick with horror.

Then, with one superhuman effort, the young man turned upon his back and received the three last blows in his broad chest, and as the life-blood spurted forth he smiled and died.

It was but the lifeless body of the wildest that they dragged to the guillotine and beheaded according to law. Women and men crowded about, and those who could obtain but a thread of that long golden hair felt that they had a treasure, but the high official at Naupli felt that be had done a noble work in ridding the country of this lawless man. This story was related to me by one of the students from the academy at Naupli who witnessed this execution, and who now lives in this country. It is substantially true.

From the trumpet in the battle down to the barrel organ which it was said served as an excuse for a burglar to watch a house which his confidence intended to rob, musical art harbeen, put to a variety of uses. We are told, too, that it has "charms to soothe a savage breast," and a brilliant instance of this is found among the adventures of Filippo Palma, who absolutely found music of avail to soften the rugged heart of a creditor!

music of avail to sorten the rugged heart of a creditor!

This artist was notorious for being always in love and always in debt. One of his old and tired-out creditors caught him at length at home citie day. Upon being informed of his errand, and of how the gentleman whom he had brought with him would take charge of Palma's person in the event of his not meeting the debt, Palma, it is recorded, made no other reply to his abuse and his of Palma's person in the event of his not meeting the debt, Palma, it is recorded, made no other reply to his abuse and his threats than by sitting down to the harpetchord and singing two or three of his most touching sire (to his own accompaniments), which so affected the terrible enemy that he not only forgave him the debt but actually lent him fen guiness to stay the fury of another creditor who threatened him with imprisonment.

This is much the same sort of sentiment which once took possession of Farinolli's tailor. To hear of a thing which is "to be bought for a song" too frequently represents nothing more than a pleasant figure of speech, of which the fulfillment is never expected in these hard times. It appears, however, that the above form of expression was, once upon a time, merely the statement of a literal fact.

Farifielli having to attend a gala at oour ordered a very costly suit of clothes, and, when the tailor brought them home, he asked for his bill.

"I have no bill, sir," said the tailor, "nor shall I seer make one. Instead of the money I have a favor to sak. I know it is a great one, but since I have had the honor to work for a person of whom everyone speaks with rapture, all the payment I shall ever require will be a song."

In vain did Farinelli, press the tailor to take his money, and after long arguing took him into his music-room and sang to him some of his most brilliant airs. The ravished hearer was delighted, and the more he showed this the more Farinelli strove to please him. When he had concluded, the tailor was in ecstasies, and after thanking him in the most grateful terms, was about to retire.

"No." said Farinelli, "I have given way to your was the said of the fair that in your or the said of the said of the fair that in your or the said of the said of the fair that in your or the said of the said of

Though Seen Through a Window.

The kiss that is witnessed by an unseen observer through an uncortained window is the funniest kiss in the business. It is a kiss which sicks in the memory of the man who witnesses the performance above all other kisses—except those rare and racy oscula-tions in which he himself figured as the For answer to this were louder noise party of the first part. Of course, those pon the drums, low murmurs among are different, and he would naturally be expected to remember them. The rarity of the kisses caught on the fly through uncur-tained windows renders them exceedingly

tained windows renders them exceedingly valuable. The average young man who sets out to kiss his way into the bosom of somebody else's family pulls down the curtains and turns down the gas, but there are occasional exceptions in which the young people seem to lose their presence of mind and forget everything except the unfinished business which was laid over from the last meeting. In such cases everybody in town is certain to pass by that particular window just at the critical moment, and the unconscious performers scoot along on the topmost wave of popularity without being aware of the fact. And everybody who passes that window stops as suddenly and as unmistably as though petrified. You couldn't get a man away from in front of a window where there was any kinsing going on if you were to explode a dynamite bomb under his feet.—

Detroit Tribuse.

A ROYAL LAUNDRESS.

An Angry Courtier Insults a King Whe Never Forgot a Slight.

King Frederick lived on bad terms with his brother, Duke Ludwig, whose frivolity and extravagance were especially irritating, as the King had several times had to extricate him from his embarrassments for the sake of the family honor. His displeasure also descended on the duke's secretary, who generally had the unpleasant tesk of informing the King of his brother's difficulties. On these constens the King would load the unfortunate Weber with most unkingly abuse. This roused Weber's bold and haughty spirit and led him to revenue himself by various little spite-

she looks well.

The story comes from San Jose, Cal., that a few days ago Mr. W. R. Pease, who lives near Mount Hamilton, was disturbed by his cattle lowing in an unusual manner in a corral, and going to ascertain the cause he saw a large eagle attempting to carry off a young call in its talons. He struck it with a pitchfork, whereupon the bird left the calf, and made a ferocious onsistingth on Mr. Pease. He finally partially disabled it, and securing his gun killed it, but in the battle he was seriously bruised and scratched. The calf's injuries were such that it had to be killed.

Loka Buckley of Manden Come assets.

admission to the house.

James Houst n, of Cane Hill, Ark., was awakened by a noise under his bed the other night. He lighted a lamp, and, looking under, thought he saw a cat; but when he poked it with a cane a big snake came out and offered battle. He drove it back under the bed, took his wife to a neighbor's for safety, ind went back and killed the serpent with a pitchfork. It measured eleven feet nine inches in length, had stripes running diagonally around its body, and had recently swallowed three young kittens.

The Society for Psychical Research came near securing a first-class ghost to investigate the other day in a large deserted house in Washington. Cries of "Papa" and "Mamma" issued from various perts of the house at all hours of the day and night. Finally a philistine policeman began a hunt for the spook, and after a chase over the house found the uncanny noise came from a parrot which had got into the building.

A horse at Reading, Pa., stepped upon a little dog that was barking in the street, but immediately bending down his head, began licking the little sufferer and uttered sounds of ganuine sorrow.

The Bootblack Had Worked That Rack Sometime Before.

He winked to a bootblack to step into a doorway near the postoffice, and then confidentially remarked:
"Bonny, the postmaster and I don't hitch very well, so I don't care to go in and see about my mail. Suppose I give you a quarter, and you go in and inquire for a letter for Claude Melnotte, and if you get one bring it here."
"Not much!" exclaimed the boy, as he drew away.

"Not much!" exclaimed the boy, as he drewaway.
"But why?"
"Because I worked that racket for a fellow about a month ago. They peased out a letter, and I had just grabbed it when an old duffer grabbed me. "Write love to my daughter, will you!" be bellowed. "Want my Nelle to clope with you, ah? Ah! I'll k-rush you!" And he walloped me with a cane until I had to ride home on a dray. No, no, Claudy—I've learned something new."—Detroit Free Press.

Which people often don't mind until the cause is so deepseated as to require medical attendance to eradicate.

Doctors Are Expensive,

but are necessary, and the world could no more get along without them than if the globe were suddenly deprived of its axis. But the thing is not to wait until a physician is imperatively demanded. He will have to come soon enough. No doubt as to that. But for the little things that

Knock Us Out

temporarily, there is no need of waiting and letting little aches like acorns grow into tall oaks of pain, as it were. A halt dollar will frequently save a half hundred if one's foresight is anything like as good as his hindsight. Say what one may, the proprietary remedy is many times the better receipt than that which may be prescribed, at the cost for the mere consultation, of double the money.

No Reflection Intended

upon the medical profession, but it is a fact that not a few of the strictly orthodox have, upon discovering a specific, had it protected by law and handled by a friend. In this way getting around the professional pledge not to keep secret a discovery, but at once give it to the world. Supposing that at one fell swoop all opportunity was done away with to secure remedies from other than strictly professional sources. A good thing for M. D's. this would be surely; but how about the millions of people who save millions of dollars in having at hand, at a nominal price, such remedies as come in just at the

Nick of Time.

This is the season of the year when the little aches steal in one's bones almost unawares. A little stiffness to-day, sore feeling to-morrow. Not much, to be sure, but enough to show a tenant in one's system that should be evicted forthwith. Acting promptly upon this conviction, the expenditure of a half dollar for a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL and its intelligent application speedily brings about a change, and the disinclination to exertion gives way to an activity that stimulates the appetite, compels good digestion and braces the whole being into a consciousness that

Life is Indeed Worth Living.

"But," say the cautious, "it is a proprietary medicine. Is advertised the world over, and because it is so made known, it is not good for anything. That is what my doctor says." How absurd such a claim in the face of the fact that for years and years this great conqueror of pain has been known and believed in by countless people, who in their own persons and through their own experience have tested its rare efficacy! That it will cure everything to which human flesh is heir to has never been claimed

It Will Not,

but it will completely and effectually cure everything of a rheumatic nature as well as neuralgic and the like. In short, it is just the thing to have in the house now when damp, cold days come and bring with them the inevitable pains in the back, twinges in the joints and other danger signals, which, if not heeded, mean

Doctors' Bills

and worse. Speaking of bills, it is said that the late Miss Wolfe, of New York, used to pay \$20,000 a year to her medical attendant. The late Mrs. A. T. Stewart paid an average of \$32,000 to three physicians. Mrs. C. Vanderbilt pays her doctor \$10,000 a year and Mrs. William Astor \$16,000. Mrs. Ellis, an American lady, physician to the Queen of Corea, receives \$15,000 a year. At a meeting of the New York Medical Society two white-haired physicians agreed in saying that at least one-half of the practicing physicians of that city receive incomes of \$5,000 a year and upward.

Only the Chosen Few

on stand enything like this, and the west majority mines we he corners to its able to pay the most medical of his